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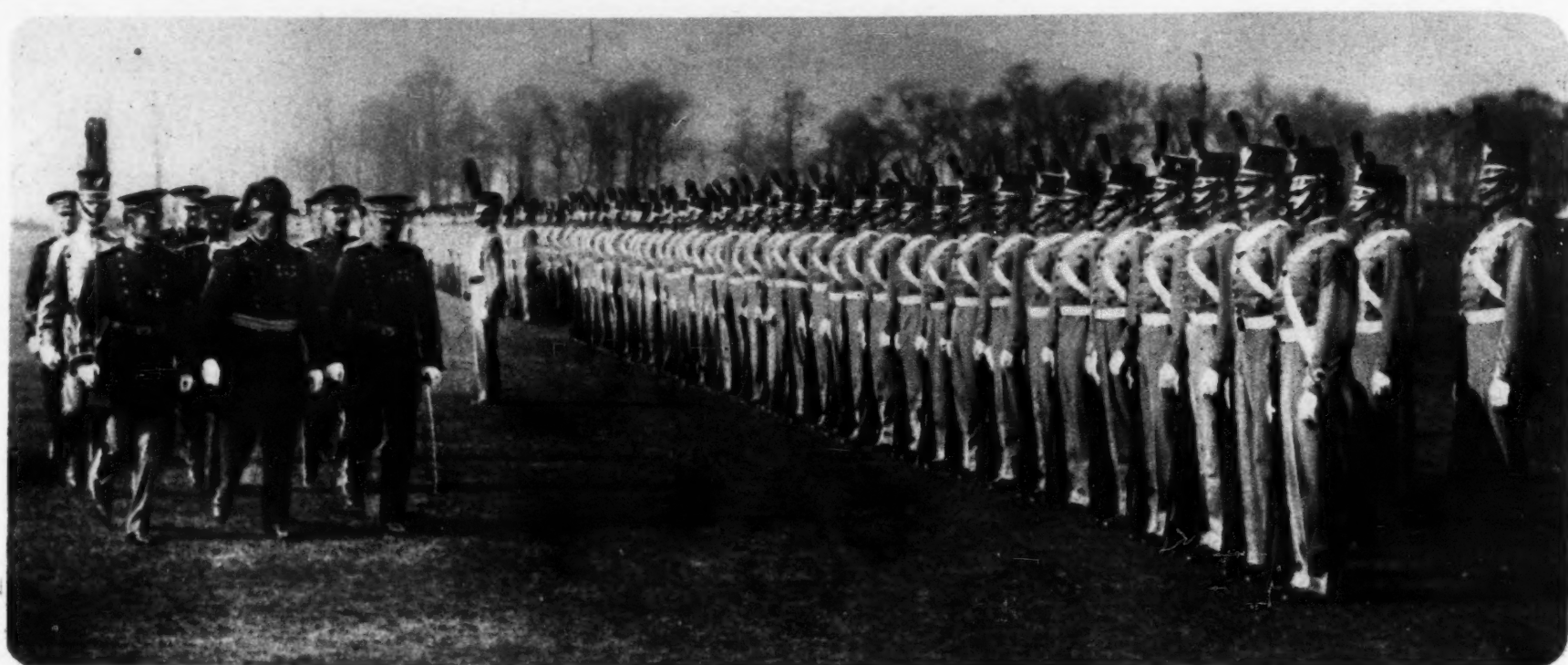
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL



"WAKE UP, AMERICA!"

Junior Naval Scouts in the great "Wake Up, America!" parade in New York City on April 19, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington.

West Point's Graduating Class of 139 Get Diplomas



Owing to the army's urgent need for officers, the first class at West Point received their diplomas on April 20, two months ahead of the regular graduation week. They will immediately receive commissions and will be available for helping to train the rapidly increasing army. The photograph shows the final inspection of the class on April 19.

(© I. F. S.)

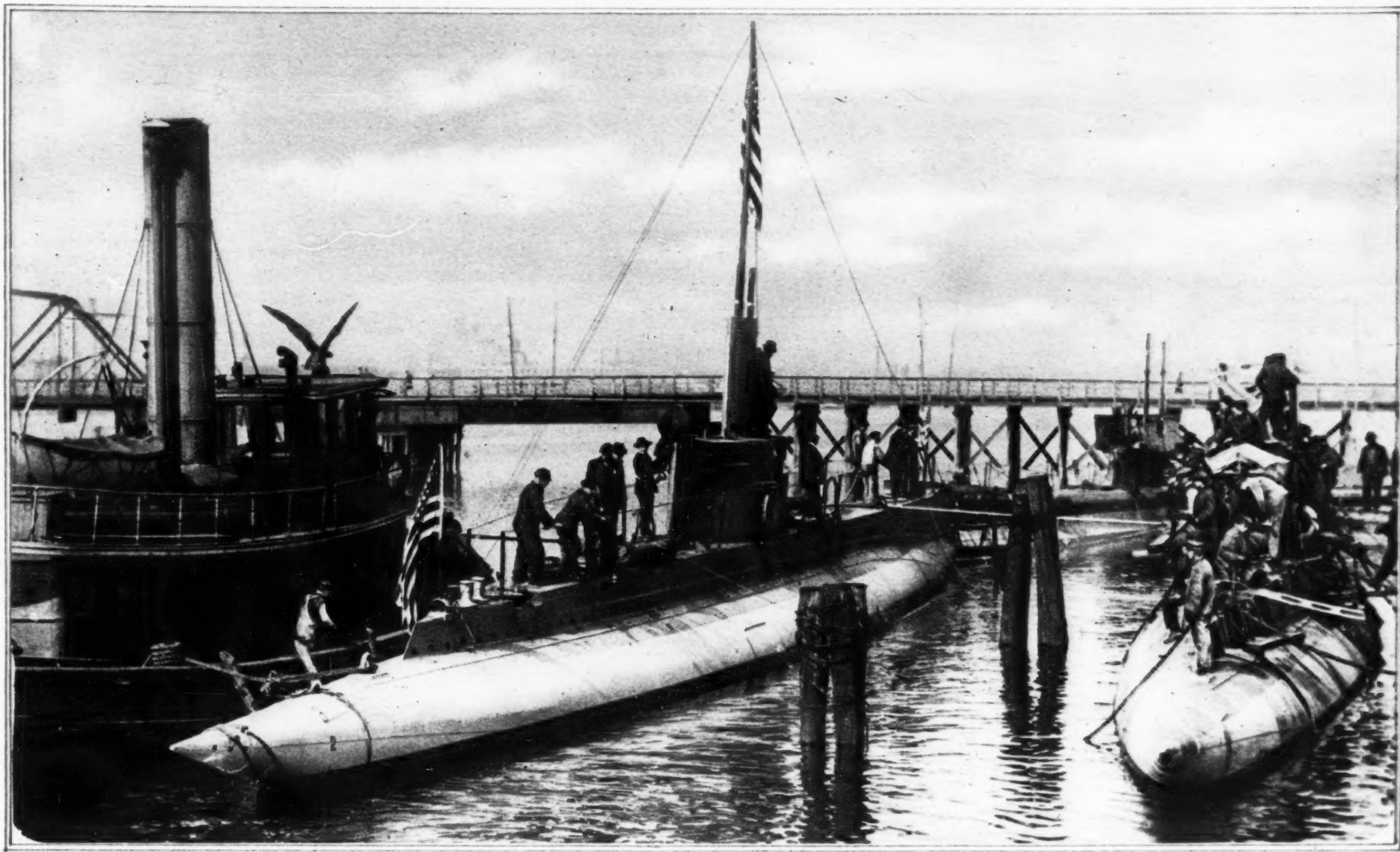


SCENES IN THE GREAT "WAKE UP, AMERICA!" PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY.

On April 19, the 142nd anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, 60,000 marchers in New York City did their bit to stimulate recruiting for the army, the navy, the marine corps, and their allied noncombatant services. While the parade was in progress twelve military airplanes circled over the city dropping leaflets containing recruiting pleas.

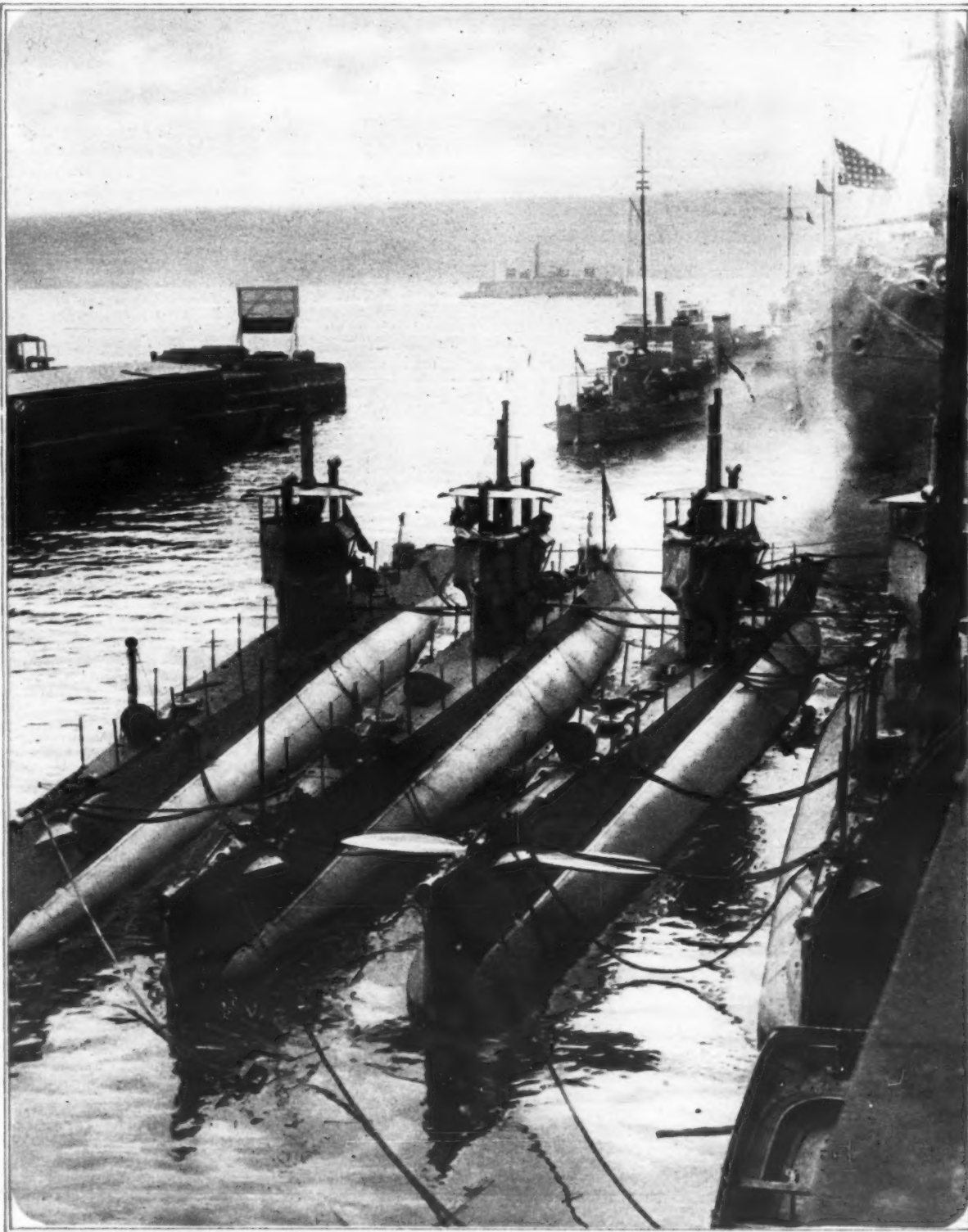
(Photos © I. F. S.; © U. & U.)

Putting the Submarine Flotilla on a War Footing



ABOVE. A NEW SUB- MARINE LAUNCHED.

The launching of the N-5, one of the latest type of United States submarine, at one of the private shipyards of the Atlantic coast recently. Launchings are no longer big public functions, and the Navy Department is discreetly silent concerning additions to the Navy, but it is known that other submarines are nearly ready. At the left is a submarine of the M class.



SUBMA- RINES OF THE K CLASS.

The President, in his proclamation to the American public of April 15, gave a hint of rapid work in putting all departments of the United States Navy on a war footing. Details of the preparations going forward are not announced, but it is evident that every Government and private ship-building yard is a bustle of activity.

(Photos Central News Service.)

All Over the Land the Stern Business



◆ Independence Square, Philadelphia, the Cradle of Liberty, again the scene of patriotic fervor as crowds besiege the naval recruiting stations. ◆
(© International Film Service.)



The war has crowded the Marriage License Bureaus. Not all the prospective bridegrooms are "slackers," but these sailors from the Great Lakes Training Station near Chicago are competing with Cupid at the license window by urging enlistment.
(Photo, Central News.)



In Chicago, as well as in many other cities, women are controverting the pacifist plea that they oppose the war by actively assisting recruiting. This young woman, clad in uniform, is recruiting for the First Illinois.
(Photo, International Film Service.)

ess of Recruiting Goes Steadily Forward



Despite the vote of their representative in Congress, Miss Jeannette Rankin, against war, New York suffragists are taking active part in recruiting. This party is starting from suffrage headquarters to distribute recruiting placards.



A recruiting station in San Francisco beneath the shadow of the Dewey Monument. While Congress debates the conscription bill the Government is bending every effort to bring the army up to its war strength of 287,000 men and the navy up to 87,000.



Patriotic citizens in New York have adopted the plan of making their automobiles traveling recruiting stations. Hundreds of automobiles in the city have been decorated with signs placarding the needs of the army and navy.

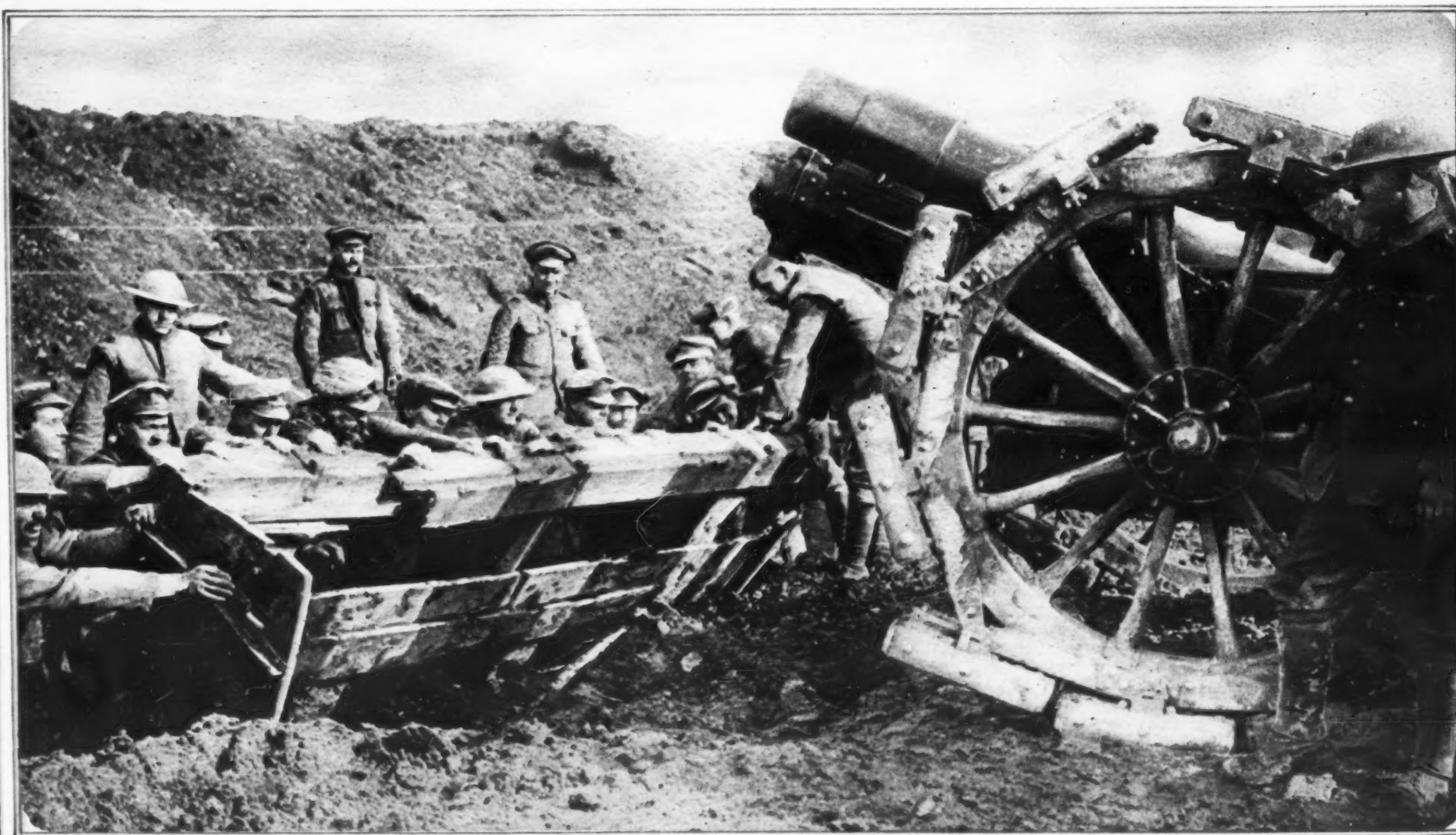
(Photos © International Film Service.)

"From Arras to Rheims the Battle Raged as Br



NOT KU KLUXERS BUT THE FRENCH IN RAINCOATS AND WATERPROOF HOODS BRINGING UP A BATTERY OF 75'S.

(Photo Kadel & Herbert.)



BRITISH MAKING AN EMPLACEMENT FOR A HEAVY HOWITZER IN GROUND TORN BY SHELL FIRE.

(Photo Central News.)

◆ The great British and French drive of 1917 appeared last week to be in full swing when, on April 16, the French added their brilliant, dashing attack on a front extending from Soissons to Rheims to the sledge hammer blows which Haig's forces had been delivering at the famous Hindenburg line from Arras down the forty-five mile front

to St. Quentin, where the British line joins that of Nivelle's French. The British drive in the nine days previous had, in desperate fighting that centred about Lens and its environs, netted some 14,000 prisoners, 194 guns, many of them of heavy calibre, and had placed the British fairly astride the Hindenburg line with Lens, a city of 40,000,

British and French Pounded the Hindenburg Line"



BRINGING OUT BRITISH WOUNDED OVER THE AMIENS-ST. QUENTIN ROAD, ONCE LINED WITH BEAUTIFUL ELMS.

(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)



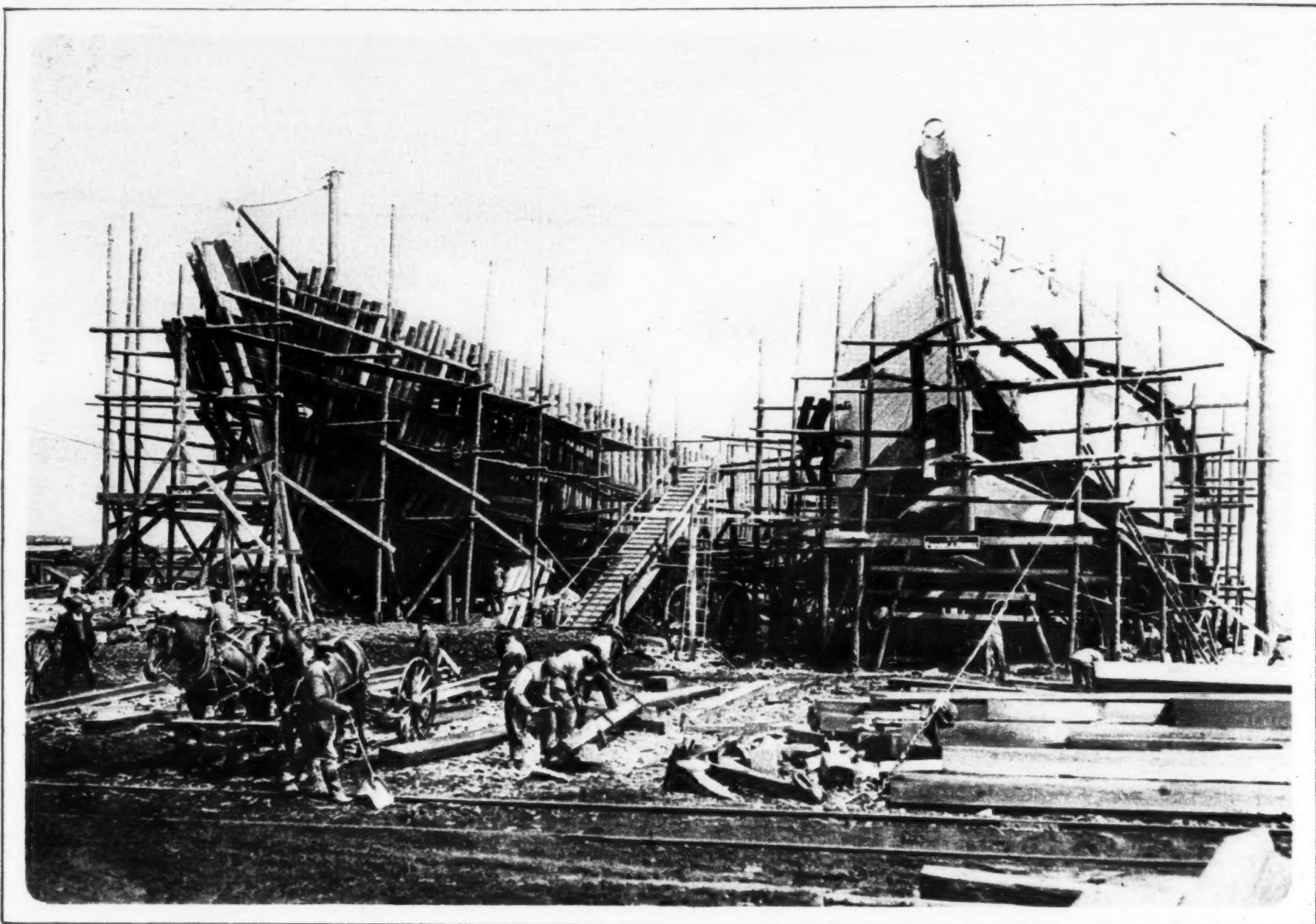
A BRITISH CAVALRY PATROL RESTING AMID TREE WRECKAGE AND COILS OF GERMAN WIRE.

(Photo Central News.)

within their grasp. This thrust gave promise not only of depriving the Germans of the rich coal and iron fields of Lens, but the British were enabled to look down from the Vimy ridge upon Douai, with its cannon foundry and iron works only twelve miles away. About twenty miles due north of Douai and eighteen northeast of Lens lies

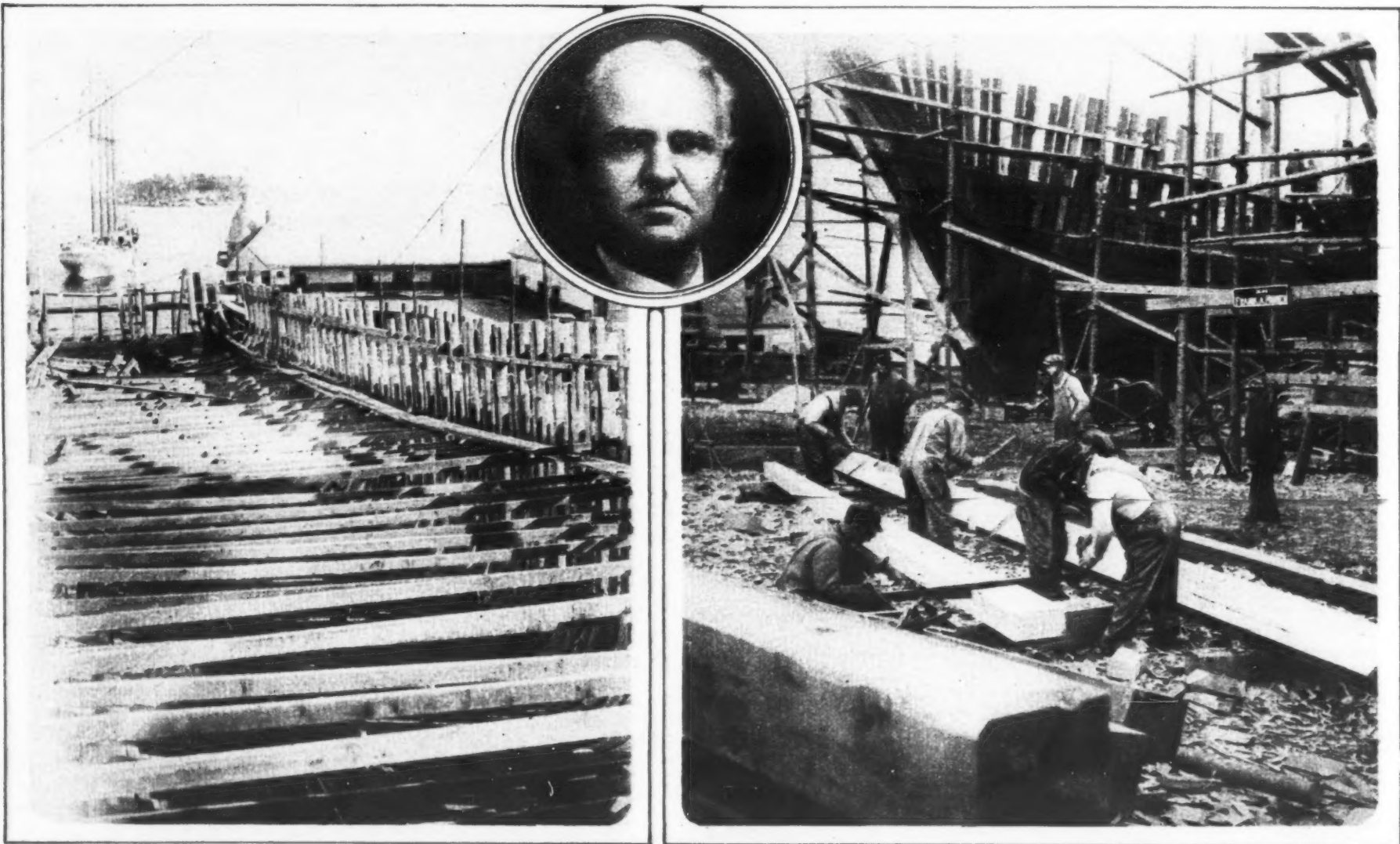
Lille, one of France's greatest industrial cities and, with its 250,000 inhabitants, the most important French city in the grasp of the Germans. The rapid French thrust had even more brilliant results, as in a single day it netted 10,000 prisoners, pierced two German lines on a front of eighteen miles, and became a positive threat at Laon.

New England Shipyards Ready to Beat the U-Boats



SMALL WOODEN SHIPS ON THE STOCKS.

"A bridge of boats across the Atlantic" is the plan approved by the President to nullify the Kaiser's U-Boat decree. The immediate construction of 1,000 wooden ships of 3,000 tons each, followed by other increments of a thousand each as required, will, it is contended, go far toward winning the war. The Federal Shipping Board has made rapid progress with its plans by which it expects soon to be providing the ships at the rate of 200,000 tons a month. The work will be in charge of Major General Goethals, the builder of the Panama Canal. These photographs show work in one of the New England shipyards of the type that will do the work.

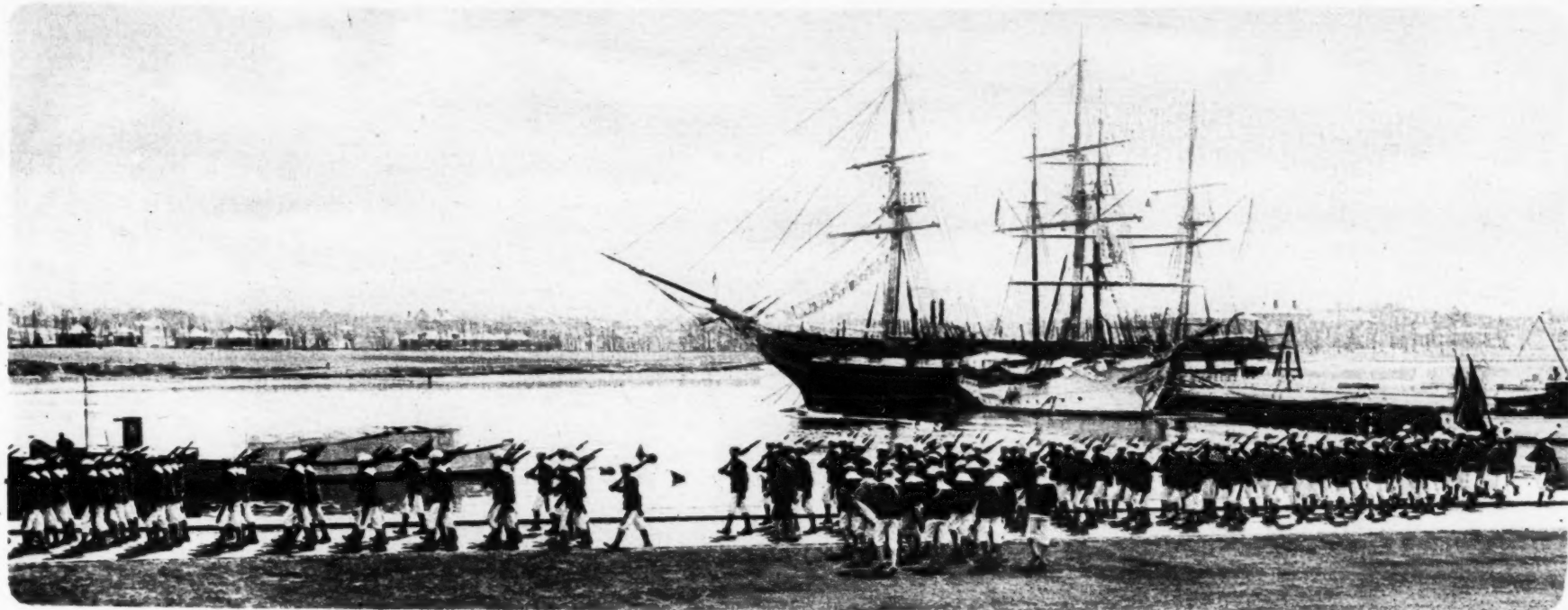


OLD-TIME SHIPBUILDERS HEWING
OUT TIMBERS.

MAJOR GEN. GOETHALS

A SCHOONER ON THE WAYS AND
ANOTHER AFTER LAUNCHING.
(Photos © Int. Film Service.)

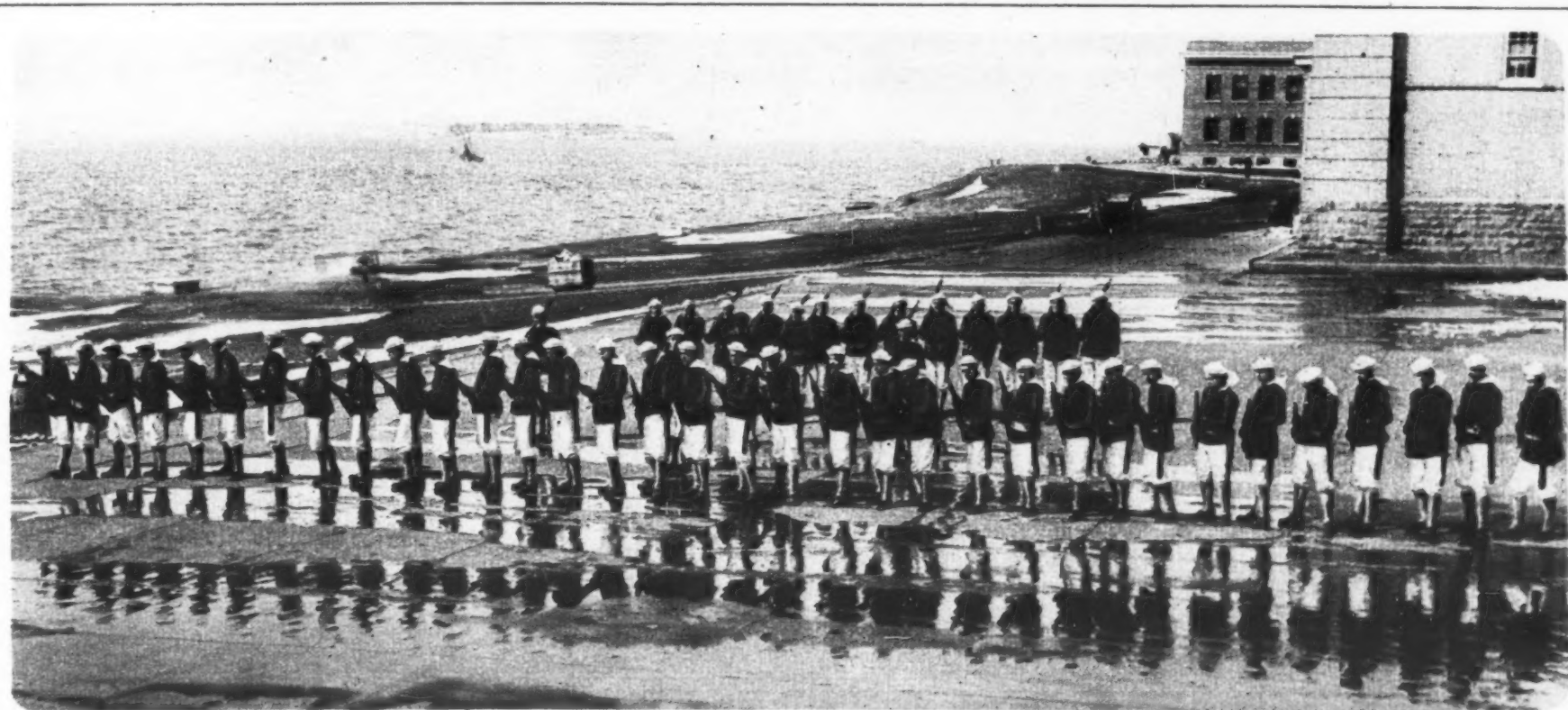
Where Uncle Sam Trains Men for His Battle Fleet



The United States Naval Training Station at Newport is a busy place in these wartime days. Fortunate the sailor who goes into the navy through this source, for his advancement is then practically assured. The Newport school is to the enlisted men what Annapolis is to the officers and it ranks with Annapolis in the thoroughness of its training. The photograph shows the corps drilling and in the background the famous old frigates, the Constitution and the Boxer.



COMMANDER R. Z. JOHNSTONE AND STAFF INSPECTING THE CORPS AT NEWPORT.



The recruits get plenty of drill, but that is not all their training. General education, aside from naval matters is not neglected.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

A Wartime Sea Voyage Just One Thrill After Another

From Photographs Taken on the French Liner
Rochambeau on a Recent Voyage.



The word goes over the ship that a German submarine is sighted. There is a rush to the afterdeck, where the gun-pointer is found focusing the three-inch rifle on a distant object. The shell is inserted, there is a flash and a roar, and far away bits of debris litter the waves. Then some one discovers that it was a barrel and this was the first of many practice shots at similar targets.



The passengers have another thrill when, soon after passing Nantucket lightship, the crew, clad in cork jackets, suddenly rush to the lifeboats and begin to swing them overboard. There are vivid memories of the exploits of the U-53 on that very bit of ocean. All eyes are glued to the horizon for a periscope, when some one discovers that it is only boat drill and an every day occurrence.

(Photos Kadel & Herbert.)

British and American Tars Ready to Help Clear the Seas



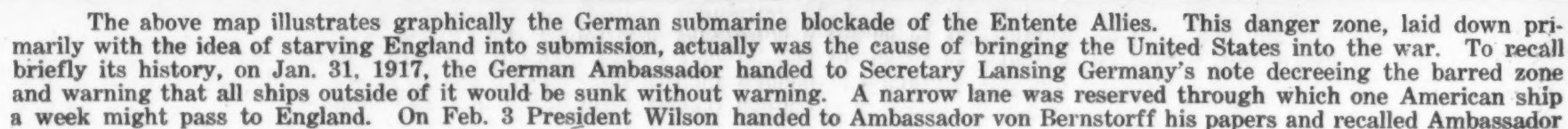
ON BOARD HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP LION WHEN THE LION'S TEETH ARE BEING SHIPPED.

(Photo, Central News.)



A SIX-INCH GUN CREW IN ACTION ON BOARD THE U. S. S. PENNSYLVANIA, THE FLAGSHIP OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

(© N. G. Moser, from Underwood.)



War Commission Will Plan With the United States to Break



Gerard. Then followed indiscriminate sinkings by German submarines in which several American ships were sunk and many American lives lost. On April 6 the United States declared that a state of war existed. This extended the zone of submarine danger across the Atlantic. Chiefest among the questions to be discussed by the allied war council now in session in Washington will be the participation of the United States in the active measures to break the submarine blockade. England's representatives are expected to give valuable information of the measures already adopted to combat submarines.

Leaders in Entente War Commission to America



ABOVE, LEFT—FIELD MARSHAL JOSEPH JOFFRE of France.

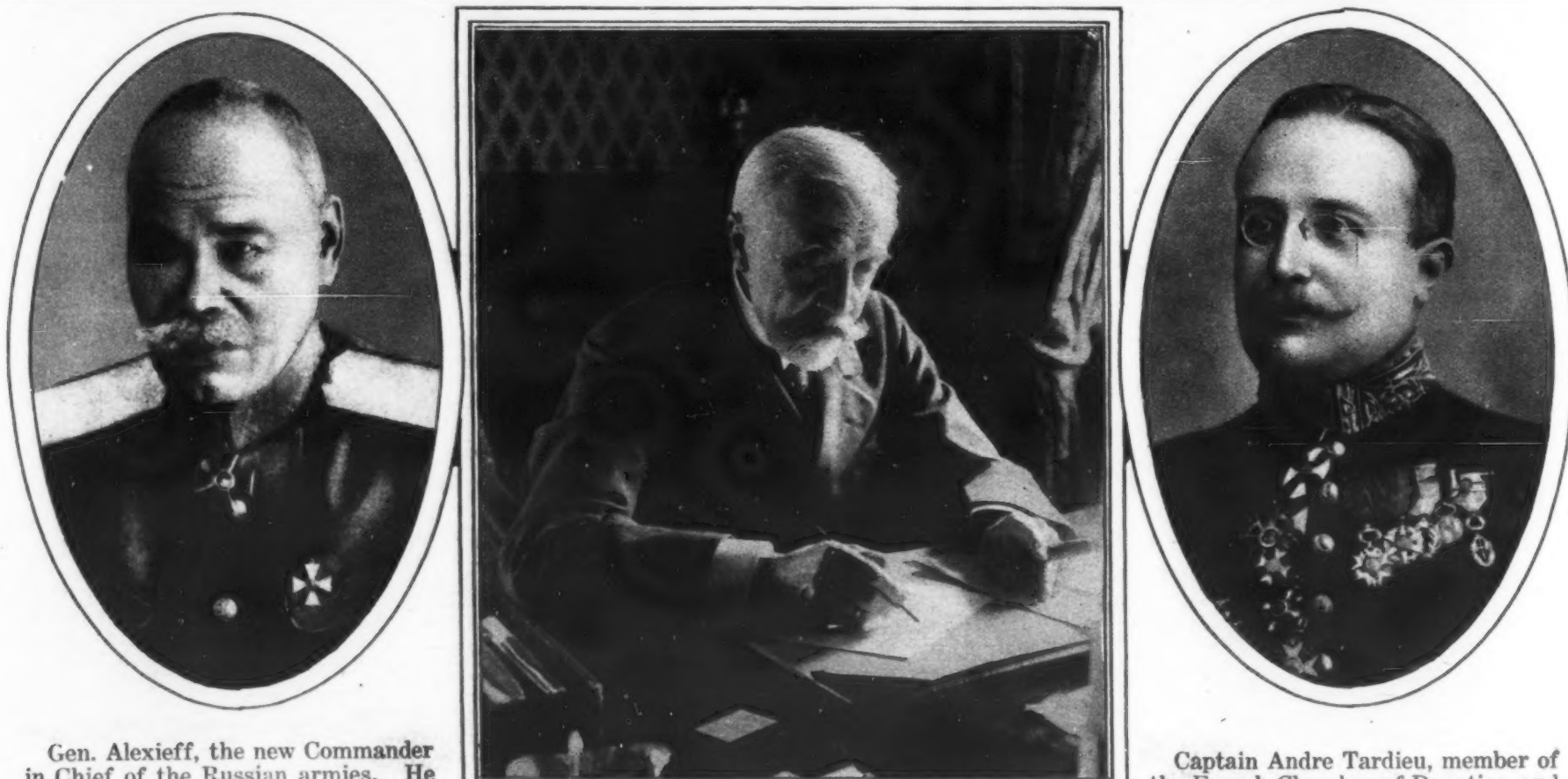
ABOVE, RIGHT—THE RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, M. P., of England.

ABOVE, CENTRE—REAR ADMIRAL SIR DUDLEY DE CHAIR of the British Navy.

LEFT—M. RENE VIVIANI, Minister of Justice in the French Cabinet.

RIGHT—Major Gen. GEORGE TOM MOLESWORTH BRIDGES, D. S. O., of the British Army.
(© Int. News Service.)

Closer Union of Germany's Enemies Brings These Men to the Fore



Gen. Alexieff, the new Commander in Chief of the Russian armies. He was formerly Commander in Chief and later Chief of Staff to the Grand Duke Nicholas.

Baron Rosen, who will succeed M. George Bakhmeteff as Ambassador of the new Russian Government to the United States.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Captain Andre Tardieu, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and a Verdun veteran, who is in America to help plan Franco-American co-operation in the war.

French Marines Helping to Hold the Flanders Front



France has adopted the plan of using large numbers of the marines from her idle battleships to reinforce the Belgian line across Flanders. This front was last week the scene of renewed activity in connection with the British and French drives further down the line; the Belgians reoccupying Dixmude. During the long period of comparative quiet the marines are said to have performed good service as patrols and raiding parties. The photograph shows a raiding party using as cover the tall grass of a Flemish marsh.



A COMPANY OF FRENCH MARINES JUST LANDED AND READY TO START FOR THE FRONT.

(Official French War Records.)

Wreckage in the Wake of the Retiring Germans



HOTEL DE VILLE IN PERONNE SHOWING SIGN LEFT BY GERMANS.

Peronne was left a complete wreck. There is said to be not one habitable house remaining. The sixteenth century Church of St. Jean is but a relic. The condition of the city hall is shown above with the sign left on it by the Germans, "Nicht argern, nur wundern!" (Do not be angry—only astonished).

(British Official Photo.)



TREES NEAR PERONNE FELLED BY THE GERMANS.

One of the most distressing features of the devastation was the destruction of fine trees. According to correspondents fruit trees all over the evacuated district were cut down or girdled. If the object of the Germans in destroying this fine row of shade trees was to block the road it is difficult to see why they should leave the pathway nearer the river unobstructed.

(Photo, Central News.)

Shown in a Remarkable Series of Photographs



RUINS OF THE CHURCH AT BEAULEAU.

The retreating armies seemed to have a particular spite against churches. Reason for their destruction might be found in the military value of their steeples as signal stations. In this church in the little city of Beauleau the explosive was so placed, apparently, as to wreck the clock tower.



THE CHURCH AT LA POTIERE, WHICH SUFFERED THE SAME FATE.

The remains of this pretty little church in the village of La Potiere gives further evidence of method in the devastation of the country. Only that end containing the steeple was damaged, but this, as will be seen, is a total wreck.

(Photos, Kadel & Herbert.)

Gottstrafe England.



NOT WORRYING ABOUT BEING "STRAFED."

This photograph shows a characteristic incident of the entry of the British into the French cities devastated and then evacuated by the Germans. The retreating armies left many signs expressing their opinions of the English and scribbled under the German sign "These 'Tommies' are torturing some of the word 'Huns'." What the "Tommies," on their part, think of "Fritz" is expressed in "Gott Strafe England."



ONCE MORE UNDER THE TRI-COLOR.

This scene, in the French city of Nesle, shows two French women telling their French and British deliverers of their two years and a half under German rule. According to their stories more than three-fourths of the food donated for their support by America had been appropriated by the Germans. The Allied armies also obtained much valuable information about the Germans.

(Photo, Central News.)



TELLING STORIES AROUND THE CAMP FIRE

These British soldiers are real heroes to the happy children of the French village they have just occupied in the wake of the Germans. Both sides have plenty of stories to tell as they hover around their improvised stove.

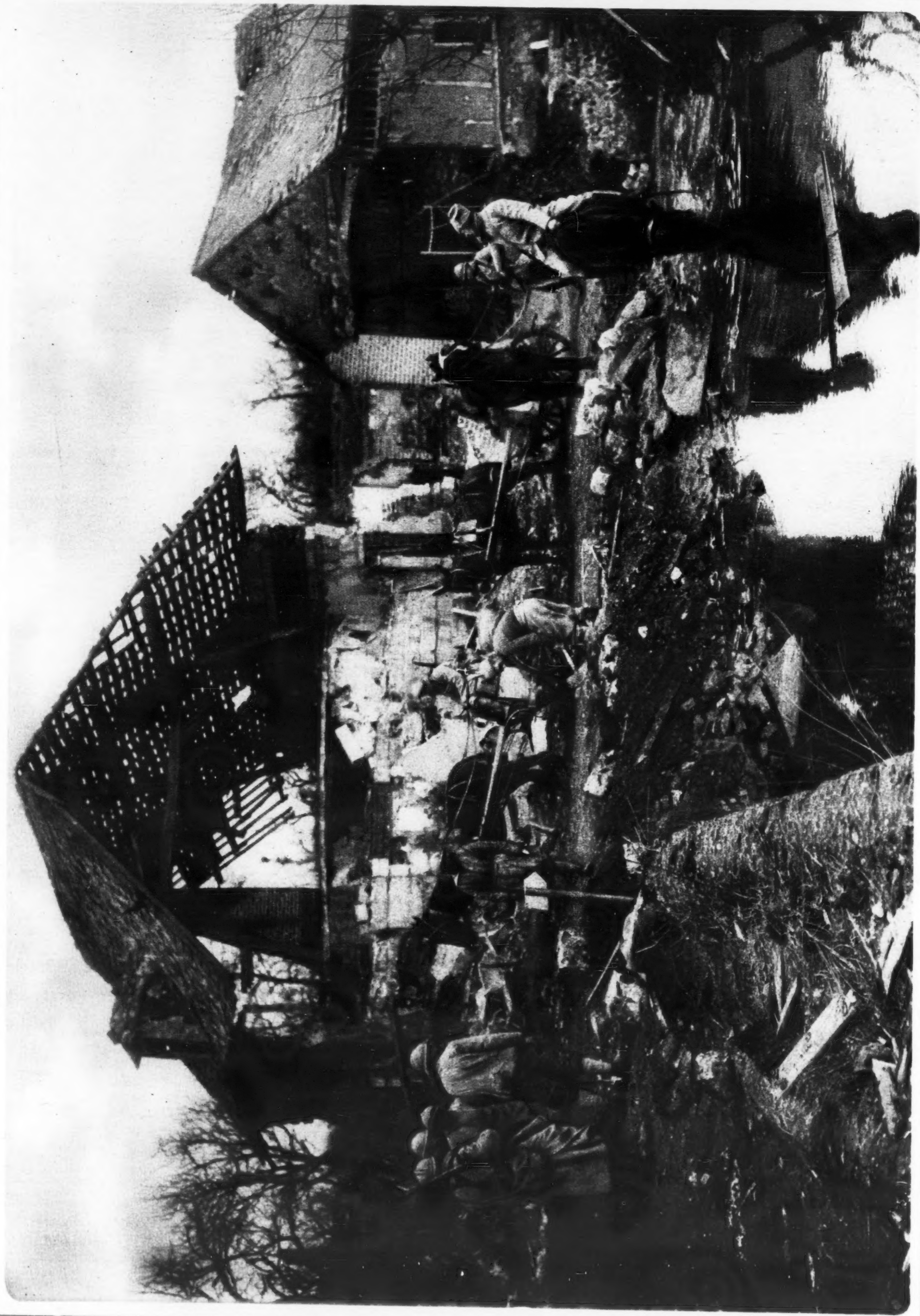
(© Amer. Press Assn.)



A WAIF OF THE GREAT WAR.

This little French girl, left alone in one of the retaken French villages, has found a protector in one of the British generals.

(© Amer. Press Assn.)



THE RUINS OF LASSIGNY.

Scarcely had the German rearguards left a village before the Allied armies entered and the work of reconstruction began. The engineer corps pushed forward on the heels of the advance patrols that explored every inch of the country for mines. Streets and roads were cleared of debris, and new roads and bridges constructed. Everything gave way to the necessity of bringing up the big guns. A French engineer company is here shown clearing a path through the town of Lassigny.

(Photo, Kadel & Herbert.)

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(Photo, Kugel & Herbert.)



WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION IN ROYE.

This view of the city of Roye is typical of the methodical manner in which the Germans went about their work. The better class of houses were blown up by dynamite and mines were placed at the street corners and exploded filling the streets with debris.

(French Official War Records.)



A DESTROYED BRIDGE HASTILY REPLACED.

The destruction of all bridges failed to delay the steady advance of the British and French. It is but the work of a few minutes for military engineers to construct a temporary bridge such as the one shown over which British cavalry is passing.

(Photo, Central News.)

German Prisoners, After Capture and In an English Camp



BOYISH PRISONERS CAPTURED AT ST. QUENTIN.

This group of prisoners, taken in the joint British and French offensive at St. Quentin, shows the boyish character of many of the recent captures. According to correspondents, boys of 14 have been taken in recent weeks. This group was said to contain several not over 15. Boys of this age in war are not a novelty. Napo'leon's Waterloo veterans were mostly under 18; and there were thousands of boys of 15 in the armies of the Civil War.

(Official French War Records.)

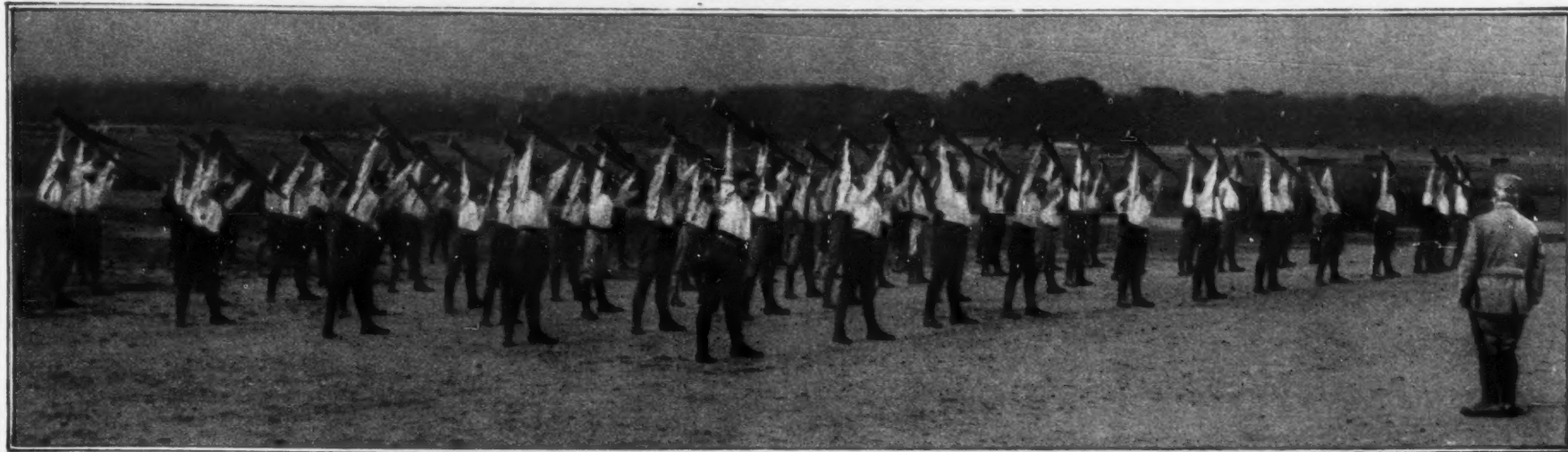


GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND TAKE A LESSON IN FOOTBALL.

This particular lot of prisoners is one of the many that are at work on English farms helping the British to nullify Germany's submarine decree to starve England. In order to refute charges of inhumanity made in Germany, England made a complete photographic record of her prison camps and sent it to Ambassador Gerard.

(Photo, Central News Service.)

How Three of Our Allies Prepare to Fill the Ranks



Boys of the 1918 class in France going through a calisthenic drill with rifles. This class, which has just been called to the colors, has been trained by the Society for Military Preparedness.

(Press Illustrating Service.)



Recruits in London drilling in the street with gas masks. Frequent drills with gas masks are given to accustom the soldiers to their use.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)



Japan, which has long had universal service, has recently lowered the age at which training begins to take in school boys. These boys are drilled for two hours each day by officers of the army.

(© Newman Traveltalks and Brown & Davidson.)

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